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Supplemental Material

Effects of Tributyltin Chloride on Cybrids with or without an ATP Synthase Pathologic Mutation

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Figure S1. Characterization of the cybrids' nuclear genetics backgrounds. Representative images of metaphase preparations (karyotypes) from different cybrids. Chromosome modal number and range (in brackets) are indicated.

Figure S2. Characterization of the cybrids' mitochondrial genetics backgrounds. Analysis of the m.8993 genotype. m.8993T and m.8993G amplicons generate one or two fragments, respectively, after digestion with HpaII. MWM codes for molecular weight marker.

Figure S3. Bioenergetic parameters in mutant and wild-type cybrids. A) Oxygen consumption, ATP amount, MIMP, H₂O₂ levels, PPAR γ mRNA quantity and IDH activity. The dashed line (100 %) represents the mean values of these variables in each of the wild-type cybrids. The bars indicate the percentage of mutant cybrids. Error bars represent the standard deviation. In the determination of H₂O₂ production, the fluorescence intensity of 2',7'-Dichlorofluorescein in adenocarcinoma A549 cybrids is 100 times lower than that in osteosarcoma 143B cybrids. This is probably responsible for the large standard deviations observed. *, P < 0.05 vs. the wild-type cybrid from the same nuclear background. Original data of these cybrids can be obtained in Supplemental Material, Table S3. B) MIMP in single samples of adenocarcinoma A549 cybrids. Lesser red stain corresponds to lower MIMP.

Table S1. Characterization of the cybrids' nuclear genetics backgrounds. Genetic fingerprints.

Table S2. Characterization of the cybrids' mitochondrial genetics backgrounds (mtDNA haplotypes).

Table S3. Numeric data for wild-type osteosarcoma 143B and adenocarcinoma A549 cybrids shown in Figure S3A.